

patients write out notes of cases, and were carefully examined in Clinical Chemistry and the Institute of Medicine.

	Per cent.
J. Wong	82
Kong Wing Wan	75
Sun Yat Sen	71
U. I. Kai	59
Kwan King Leung	55
Kong Yon Wa	55
Lau Sze Fuk	50

*Failed in Botany only.
The marks obtained by the three first students entitle them to honours. Two scholarships of the value of 60 dollars are bestowed on the students who have done well at this examination, but the conditions of award will not be decided until next week.

We understand the distribution of prizes is to take place at the commencement of the Winter Session in October, when it is hoped the Rector's address will be given.

The inspection of the 4 stretcher detachments by Surgeon General Lewer will be also held about that date.

OUR MACAO LETTER.

MACAO, August 12th, 1888.

Our excellent Governor, Senhor Firmino J. da Costa, appears to impregnate that old sentence, the cruelty and nastiness of which are unsurpassable—*Quas Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. What would profit a God to madden first, and then to bring a creature, an image of his to utter ruin? Could I alter the proverbial sentence I would have it run in quite a different and a more humane form, and say that whoever wishes to lose himself, generally commences by losing his head. It will be remembered that Governor da Costa has lately been travelling in very hot countries such as Siam and Timor, at the expense of the Macao Treasury; this change of climate may have affected his brain, for he surely acted like an insane autocrat when he, the other day, so intemperately ordered the immediate suppression of the Municipal Chamber. He probably relied on the supposition that the Chamber was unpopular, for it is well known that after dissolving the Corporation, he was anxious to ascertain the feelings of the inhabitants, and that no sooner was he made aware that he was being excoriated by the entire city for his despotic action, than he expressed himself extremely sorry and contrite for his rashness.

As I mentioned in a previous letter, another face in connection with this suppression took place a couple of days afterwards, when the acting members appointed by the Governor assembled at the Senado to receive from the dissolved Corporation their powers. The discarded members unanimously abstained from putting in an appearance; their acting successors asked the Governor for orders; these were considerably delayed; at length our irate ruler ordered the Crown Attorney to take summary proceedings against the belated obstructionists. The Crown Attorney replied that he had no legal ground on which to base a prosecution against the members of the extinct Municipality, as His Excellency the Governor had not notified to them that their presence would be required. *Risum teneatis amici!*

The elections for the new Senado are to take place on the 20th inst., and the friends of the discarded senators are leaving no stone unturned to have them re-elected, as they deserve to be. The Governor, in his turn, is revolving motions to prevent this consummation. He has invited several residents to Government House, and requested them to work against the re-election of the old members; with what success, events will show. His Excellency has been trying to secure the votes of the officers of the Army and Navy, who, however, do not constitute a majority. At the Colonial Secretary's office several *opini*; lists are made, erased, and newly made, of the individuals who are eligible, and whom the Government proposes to have elected to act, presumably, as marionettes at the will of the Governor. The following names have already transpired as probable candidates for the show: J. Brandão, Francisco Cunha, Constanço da Silva, J. Mariano Gracías, and Carlos d'Assumpção. The older residents of Macao are simply stupefied at hearing of such a body of Senators!

Senhor Costa's downfall is almost certain. Our local papers, including the semi-official *Independente*, have branded his recent action with unqualified condemnation. The Hongkong *Express* and *Orient*, which was supposed to be a willing tool to the Macao autocrat, has given unmistakable proofs that it is not so in this instance, for its recent number 1 has clearly exposed the cause of the Municipality. The Macao community are glad to see that the Hongkong Telegraph has taken the question to heart and advocated, as is its wont, a cause which is worthy of unqualified sympathy from all lovers of freedom and from all advocates of public liberties. The *Daily Press* was also early in the field of contention, and has taken up the cudgels in defence of a deeply wronged and insulted Municipality. The Lisbon papers are bound to follow suit in condemning the action of Senhor da Costa, and his advisers' folly in dissolving the Senado.

Letters received from Lisbon by the last mail give us the news that Senhor da Rosa, the late negotiator of the Portuguese-Chinese Treaty, is to be shortly appointed to another term of the Governorship of Macao, and that he will also undertake the functions of Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

Although Cholera, or choleraic diarrhoea, is on the decrease, a Macao youth died the other day from an attack of the fell disease shortly after bathing. An English lady residing on Praya Grande was seized yesterday with a choleraic attack, but owing to prompt medical attendance she recovered. The importation of fruits is strictly prohibited here, but everyone eats them, from the Governor and his Secretary down to the lowest private in the ranks. The Sanitary authorities are, moreover, using unnecessary caution, highly injudicious measures to violently prevent the landing of all fruits from Chinese junks. The other day a Police officer caused a junk-load of fruit to be thrown into the sea.

The transport *India* left this morning for Lisbon via Timor, conveying an African contingent of troops to the latter place. The few Colonels who are pining away in the Macao Gaol for alleged complicity in the murder of the late Governor Maia fully expected to be sent back to their country by the transport, as they have not been convicted of the crime alleged against them; but our local magistrates have thought otherwise, and the Timor Colonels will continue to be the gaol birds they have been for months past.

The Battalion of the line will shortly be quartered at the Flora barracks; the Police Force taking up their quarters at the San Francisco barracks. The Harbour Master's Office is to be transferred to the Barra barracks, and a few other unimportant changes are to take place in our dead-and-alive city.

The *Fan-tai* gambling monopoly was again put up for auction last Saturday. The highest offer made was \$101,000, being \$14,000 less than last year. The Treasury would not accept this offer, and consequently the monopoly will have to be again put up to public tender.

The *White Cloud* on entering our harbour the other day got stuck in the mud and could

not get off till the tide rose, a couple of hours after she ran aground.

August 13th.

Two more Africans died on Saturday on board the transport *India*; some say of cholera, others of beri-beri. Altogether five of them have seen their last in Macao.

The Governor has appointed a commission composed of the Harbour Master, Lieut. J. Lina, and the Procurator of Chinese Affairs to compile new Harbour Regulations to be submitted to the approval of the metropolitan Government.

A new decree printed in the Chinese language is being circulated, by which all subordinate employes of Chinese shops and houses are to pay an income-tax to the Treasury. This is a new extortionist measure enforced on the native inhabitants of this city, and it is feared trouble will arise therefrom.

Intending purchasers of the Fan-tai gambling monopoly say that when the form is again put up for auction they will offer a still smaller sum than the amount tendered a few days ago.

The new members of the provisional Municipal Chamber will be duly sworn to-day before the Administrator.

Senhor Antonio da Costa, Governor of Timor and a brother of our eccentric ruler, has been exonerated from office by the Lisbon Government; Senhor Cardoso, formerly Colonial Secretary in this city, has been appointed Governor of Timor.

COTTON MANUFACTURING IN SHANGHAI.

The following instructions, according to the *Hui-pao*, have been received by the Trade of Shanghai from H. E. Li Hing-chung, Superintendent of Trade for the Northern Province, in response to a petition from the Shanghai General Machine Cloth Weaving Company:—This petition has been carefully considered. Two Companies have been established at Shanghai by Chinese merchants, one for the manufacture of cotton yarn by machinery, the other for the weaving of cloth. The original aim of both these enterprises being the extension of Chinese commerce, and the development of Chinese sources of acquiring wealth, H. E. the Superintendent of Trade memorialised the Throne in their favour, and a monopoly, to last ten years, was granted to these Companies, during which time Chinese merchants might invest money in either of the two, but were debarred from establishing rival manufactories.

"This recognition and encouragement by H. E. the Governor had been well merited by the courage of the founders of the two Companies in their initiation of them, and their steadfast perseverance in the carrying on of them, in the midst of the difficulties and dangers which they everywhere encountered; and that Government felt bound to make them these concessions, both to protect their interest from the immediate competition of others who had done nothing to merit protection of such a nature, and to induce and encourage the re-creation of similar original enterprises in time to come. It was to carry out this idea that the Chinese merchant who had not shared in the trouble of origination, was allowed to participate in the benefits which were reserved to the holders of this Imperial patent."

"As regards foreign merchants, the rule hitherto has been that they are not authorised in Chinese ports to manufacture Chinese produce, or to convert it by industrial processes into a different nature of goods. It matters not when or who, this rule cannot be set aside in favour of any foreigner, nor can any foreigner be allowed, by establishing a manufactory for weaving cotton, to encroach on the rights of the natives of China, and take the bread out of the mouths of Chinese. The German Envoy (*Kung-shi*), Mr. Von Brandt, had formerly the idea that foreigners ought to be allowed to establish such factories at places open to foreign trade; but the Tsung-li Yamén, after repeated discussions, declined to yield the point. During the eighth year of Kwang-shu (1882) a foreign merchant in business at Shanghai proposed to engage in the manufacture of silk piece goods by machinery; and at that occasion also energetic steps were taken both at Peking and elsewhere which resulted in the abandonment of the project."

"The scheme of Mr. Grant, an English gentleman of the firm of Boyd & Co., engineers, to invite the subscriptions of shareholders in a Company for buying a piece of land at Pootung, setting up thereon machinery for clearing cotton, is in evident contravention of the rule by which foreigners have hitherto been precluded from manufacturing native produce, and comes under the same category, as the instances before adduced."

"H. E. the Superintendent of Trade has therefore to instruct the Tsung-li Yamén to take the necessary steps to have the enterprise forbidden. The matter at once, which does not merely affect the interests of the Machine Cloth Weaving Company in a prejudicial manner; it also has the gravest bearing on the much greater question of the gaining of their daily bread by the people of China. The Tsung-li Yamén is therefore instructed to assert and maintain with energy and decision all their rights proceeding from Treaty, agreement or precedent regulation, in order that the above-mentioned enterprise may be prohibited and put an end to."

"H. E. the Superintendent of Trade for the Southern Ports will communicate with, and requested to take similar action."

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

From Shantung we hear that as soon as cooler weather sets in batteries will be built for coast defence at several additional important points.

From Ichang we learn that the Taotai in charge of the machinery for the Kweichow mines has arrived at Ichang some three weeks ago. Very great difficulties are expected to be encountered in the transport of this weighty and unmanageable cargo to Kweichow.

In consideration of the deadly heat of the weather, and in honour of the birthday of the Emperor of China, Mr. Tsai, Magistrate of the Mixed Court, in the British Settlement at Shanghai, has released 25 prisoners incarcerated for light offences, administering a preliminary castigation or an admonition previously. The prisoners were very demonstrative in their expressions of gratitude.

The *Hu Pao* gives an interesting dialogue between two Chinese gentlemen on the desecration of written paper so common at Shanghai. One of them plausibly collects five or six used up match-boxes every morning on his rounds, and burns the Chinese characters written thereon, and he recommends that the match manufacturers should affix some other distinctive mark, a dog or cat or other picture, instead of the sacred Chinese characters, above which are treated as contemptuously. The other says that dealers in Chinese theatres, drug-stores, etc., are the great offenders in making the character too cheap.

During the reign of the 'Tang dynasty (618-907 A.D.) Ch'ang-an (now Si-ngan, Shensi) was the capital, and for the decoration of the emperor's beautiful favourite Yang Kwei-fei (about 750 A.D.) relays of couriers were employed during the early summer in transporting to Ch'ang-an from Szechuen supplies of *litchis*, a fruit of which she was immoderately fond.

Hence the stanza: "The favorite smiles at the cloud of red dust, raised by the galloping steed, approaches," etc. About 1059 A.D. the learned Tsai Siang wrote a treatise on the *litchi* and another work was published during the present dynasty by Ch'in Ting which treats of the different kinds produced in Fukien, Szechuen, Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The poet and statesman Su Tung-po (A.D. 1036-1101), during his chequered career, having been a Cabinet Minister, was banished in 1074 to hold the petty office of sub-Prefect in the remote and semi-barbarous island of Hainan. He was a Szechuen man. During his temporary disgrace this renowned poet wrote the stanza: "Let me eat 300 *litchis* a day, and I will remain a Canton man as long as I live." It is shown that the lusciousness of Kwangtung *litchis*. Amongst the tribute still sent to the solitary man at Peking from Canton province are mandarin oranges and *litchis*. The oranges arrive fresh, but not so with the *litchis*. These are dried in the sun by day and warmed by a gentle fire at night till thoroughly prepared, when they are enveloped in paper and put in boxes. The magistrate of Si-hing Hien in Kwangtung (lat. 22 deg. 52 m. N.) has orders to supply a fixed quantity to the Court annually, but this year owing to the unusually heavy rains of spring, although the *litchi* trees had flowered luxuriantly, there was very little fruit, and he has had to report to his Prefect that he has only 4,000 or 5,000 *litchis* for Peking which is not enough. We have not heard what the Prefect has replied.

CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

24th July, 1888.
Quite a ripple of excitement was caused here to-day by the posting of a proclamation by the District Magistrate announcing the intention to try a steamer to Chungking. Several months ago, when proclamations were posted at Ichang and other ports in the province, although none were issued in this province, so far as I have been able to learn, yet there was a general expectation that the steamers would soon appear. No little agitation was then aroused and is now being manifested again.

The merchant's object to the steamer's coming, because the foreigners would come and take away the trade. They have some extravagant notions on this point, which the experience of places formerly opened as ports fails to warrant. They fear that the price of goods down the river would be able to realise their present profits. In fact of competition being the life of trade they fear it would be the death of it. Eight out of ten of the merchants said to be opposed to the steamer's coming, but the opposition is noisy and mostly shows to be more than it really is. It is greatest among those who deal in foreign goods.

The boat people are opposed to the steamer's coming because they fear, no doubt with reason, that many of them would be thrown out of employment. The *litchi* is opposed because it is a foreign venture, and they do not wish to come into contact with foreigners. The official of the Customs is a few disturbances among the people. Altogether the prospect seems to be a gloomy one, many predict a riot when the steamer comes. Others think she will never reach here, because if she is able to ascend the rapids and avoid sunken rocks, the indignant natives will assemble upon the mountain sides from which they will hurl huge rocks and demolish her. Those who contemplate taking passage on the trial trip will now see what dangers they may have to encounter. A complete suit of armour would not be a bad idea. By all means let no missionaries be taken on board, as they have an inherent tendency to stir up riots. However, Mr. Little is well aware of this and will no doubt be on his guard. Seriously though, there is likely to be more "fuss than feathers."

With permission from the Tsung-li Yamén for the steamer to run and instructions to keep the peace, the officials are likely to keep the upper hand. Chungking cannot afford another riot following so closely upon the last; but riots or no riots, steamers will run, and Chungking will be opened as a port. The following is a copy of the proclamation:—

Translation of Proclamation.
The magistrate of the district Pa would have all the people clearly understand that in the 14th year of Kwang Hsi, 6th month, 12th day, the Taotai and Prefect of Chungking received letters from the Military Commandant and the Governor-General at Chengtu containing instructions from the Tsung-li Yamén stating that a steamer was to run from Ichang to Chungking, that the British Minister considered that under the treaty this could not be prevented, and that it was desired that a proclamation be issued in all respects similar to the one issued at Ichang. Therefore do we with dispatch issue this proclamation that all the people of the district with soldiers and boatmen may understand that the coming of the steamer to Chungking is permitted by the Treaty, and may not be prevented. Last year when the Szechuen boatmen heard that a steamer was coming to Chungking they indulged in much extravagant talk, desiring to assemble and prevent it. This was owing to their stupidity and ignorance, thinking the coming of the steamer would hinder their gaining a livelihood, not being aware that the coming and going of the steamer with the loading and unloading of cargo would furnish employment to a large number of men. As, for instance, Ichang, since its opening to foreign trade, has given evidence of increased prosperity. The number of those who make their living by carrying cargo is also not small. This is evident proof.

That Mr. Little's Company in making this journey will encounter danger and difficulty is very clear. This they do not with an eye to their own interests merely but also desiring that the Chinese boatmen and trackers should gain a livelihood. From this it may be seen that they are in the highest degree reasonable.

Moreover, among the exports of Szechuen salt ranks as the chief, and the boats which employ the largest number of men are salt junks. But steamers will not be permitted to load with salt, so the people's means of livelihood will be in no wise interfered with. As to the steamers coming into collision with native boats, every means will be taken to avoid it, but if it should occur in one case out of a myriad, the matter will be carefully looked into and adjusted with justice, if the fault is with the steamer, compensation will be made for the damaged boat and cargo. The provisions of the treaty will be followed, so there need be no anxiety about the matter. To sum up the whole matter the running of the steamer by Mr. Little's company is in entire accordance with the provisions of the treaty, and the fulfilment of the treaty having the consent and permission of the Emperor, there should be no reverent obedience. By no means lead a willing ear to the vagabonds of the place, who set about baseless rumours, gathering together, causing obstructions, and raising disturbances, themselves becoming involved in the meshes of the law.

I, the Magistrate, reiterate my warning, with no other thought than for the lives of yourselves and families. Carefully consider this. Above all, looking to the literal of this place to give instruction that every family may know, and the minds of all men be at rest, avoiding sedition, do I urgently issue this proclamation. Kwang-Hsi, 14th year, 6th month, 15th day. (19th July)—N. C. Daily News.

MOUNDEN.

A correspondent writes to our Shanghai contemporary under date July 25th:—
The season, so far, has been on the whole an ordinary one. During the months of May and June—the fourth and fifth of the Chinese Calendar—severe drought prevailed and those cereals which depend on early rains, are of course a comparative failure. The wheat crop, for example, is nowhere, in many places it is so miserably poor as to be not worth even a Chinaman's while to reap it. This applies to the southern province: I hear that in Ktlin province, which is very much later, the wheat crop has been less affected by the early drought. Now the rainy season has set in and it is to be hoped will pass over without seriously injuring the other crops.

Opium is a failure this year. Last year it was a very great success. Those who had the temerity to risk a field of poppies were abundantly rewarded, and this year the number of Manchurian farmers who are running opposition to the Indian ryots is greater than ever before. I am told by a respectable Mandarin who has intimate knowledge of the state of things, that the cultivation of the poppy throughout the province has doubled this year, and steps have been taken, by levying a heavy tax on the produce, to restrict the spread of it. So runs the legend; but inasmuch as the tax gatherers are notoriously the greatest sinners in the matter of summing, they will probably find it to their advantage to wink hard and let the innocent farmer cultivate his poppy in peace. It may be thought, that with the increase of the native drug, and the enormous lowering of the price, the habit of opium smoking will be largely increased. One cannot see any very perceptible difference in this respect. There can be no mistake about the fact that a large number use the pipe to a greater or less extent; the majority with no immediate evil result; many smoke and suffer, grin and bear, and some, perhaps a greater number than we know of, are poor helpless inebriates, whose woes are bitter enough indeed, how bitter no one knows so well as the poor victims themselves. On the whole, however, Manchuria has a comparatively clean bill. Poppy fields increase; but the "Opium Devil" is as rare as he seems to be common in other places. Still it must be confessed that native testimony all goes to show that the number addicted to the habit of opium smoking is yearly increasing. The same testimony however—take it for what it is worth—indicates that the popular mind is agitated it, as a vicious practice making only for evil. A great number of respectable Chinamen who never dream of breathing a word about England or any other land's guilt in this matter, are quite as warm in their condemnation of opium smoking in excess, as the most rabid of the anti-opium league. The only difference is that the Chinaman, while equally earnest, is perhaps more reasonable and less violent in his language than his western brother. There can be no doubt that there does exist a native *conscience* in the smoking of opium, which is more hopeful than all the foreign-made anti-opium leagues in Christendom.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING,

AUGUST 13TH, 1888.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL COMEDY AND OPERA COMPANY.

Directors: (Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, J. JOHN F. SHERIDAN.

Will appear as above in THE GRAND ENGLISH BALLAD OPERA, "BOHEMIAN GIRL," &c. by BALFE.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Count Arnheim, Governor of Presburg, Mr. H. M. IMANO.
Thaddeus, a Proscribed Pole, CHARLES FISHER.
Florestine, Nephew, WHIFFEN CRIPPS.
Count Devilshoof, Chief of the Gipsy Tribe, A. SUTCH.
Captain of the Guard, H. HASSAN.
Officer, J. MANNING.
First Gipsy, C. MORGAN.
Second Gipsy, P. HUDSON.
Arlene, The Count's Daughter, MISS MAUDE HARE.
Queen of the Gipsies, FLO. MORRISON.
Buda, an attendant, EVA LEAMINGTON.

GIPSIES, SOLDIERS, &c.

THURSDAY—Repeat of "DOROTHY."
SATURDAY—(Exclusively) Farwell Performance. "RUDDIGORE," GILBERT and SULLIVAN's latest London Opera.

SEATS MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

Prices \$3, \$2, and \$1.
Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.
All communications to PEMBERTON W. WILLARD, Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [784]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE has been received from MILITARY AUTHORITIES that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from Lyemum Redoubt, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 15th instant, commencing at 4.30 P.M. and ending about 5 P.M.

The direction of the fire will be South Easterly, between Cape Collinson and Slope Island.
All junks and other vessels are hereby cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, FREDERICK STEWART, Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1888. [785]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

OWING to a temporary interruption to the cables West of India, traffic to Europe may be liable to some delay.

WALTER JUDD, Manager in China.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [784]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Offices of the Company have this day been REMOVED to "VICTORIA BUILDING," No. 5, Queen's Road, Central, Ground Floor.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [783]

To-day's Advertisements.

WANTED.

TWO or THREE ROOMS, Ground or First Floor, suitable for Offices.

Apply to R. D. C., Office of the Paper.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [786]

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALT, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON; ALSO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.R.—CARGO can be TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "PESHAWUR," Captain L. H. Moule, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct, via SUEZ CANAL, and usual Ports of call on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.
For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th August, 1888. [787]

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, D. GILLIES, Secretary. [760]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 27th proximo, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st instant to the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order, A. S. GARFIT, Acting Secretary. [781]

THE TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.

FROM the 1st July the above Company will lighter steamers and sailing vessels at the Taku Bar, at the rate of

THREE MEXICAN CENTS PER PICUL.

The work is done under the personal supervision of the Manager assisted by a large FOREIGN STAFF.

W. H. FORBES, Secretary.
Tientsin, 28th June, 1888. [782]

THE CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN accordance with the provision of No. 121 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, on the paid up Capital of the Company.

Dividend Warrants payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be issued to Shareholders on the Register on the 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1888. [771]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of August, at TWENTY O'CLOCK, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1888.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. [741]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 11th (SATURDAY) to the 25th day of August next, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager. [742]

J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY BOILER LONG FLAX CROWN.

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co., Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [602]

Intimations.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would materially aid the Senate of the College by forwarding to the ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (1)—GLASS JARS (for Museum purposes), (2)—ILLUSTRATED PAPERS and BOOKS for the Student's Reading Room and Library.
Address:—JAMES CANTLIE, Hon. Sec., to the College.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1888. [773]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1,374, dated 30th June, 1885, of the Shares Nos. 4516/4525 in this Company, standing in the name of MR. GEORGE LEWIS, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above document be not forthcoming, another Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
Dated 21st July, 1888.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May.

WEEK DAYS.

The CARS RUN as follows between ST. JOHN'S PLACE and VICTORIA GAP:—

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 2 P.M. " " half hour.
4 to 8 " " quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

1 past 12 to 1 past one every quarter of an hour, and from 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

